



FACTS ON FILE

WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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WORLD AFFAIRS

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

'Ike' for A-Weapons Freeze

Bulganin Expresses Interest

Pres. Eisenhower said in a letter to Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin Mar. 1 that the U.S. would consider halting production of fissionable material for war purposes if the Eisenhower "open skies" proposal were carried out with effective safeguards.

Mr. Eisenhower's proposal was made as a long-considered reply to Bulganin's letter of Sept. 19, 1955, which, the President said, now had been "thoroughly reviewed." The Eisenhower note of Mar. 1 was published simultaneously in Washington & Moscow Mar. 6. [See p. 42A-B2; Vol. XV, 374B2, 333G3]

President Confident of Results

Replying to Bulganin's questions (in the Soviet Premier's September letter) about the effectiveness of the "open skies" plan, Mr. Eisenhower said he was "confident" that the aerial inspection he proposed, combined with the work of ground-inspection teams proposed by Bulganin, "will in fact lead to a reduction of armaments, the lessening of tensions, and the brightening of the prospects of a durable peace." Mr. Eisenhower said the U.S. would work toward these ends in the UN Disarmament Subcom. talks resuming in London Mar. 19. [See p. 27D1]

Control of Nuclear Material

The President said that efforts must be "directed especially to bringing under control the nuclear threat." He made this offer: "As an important step for this purpose & assuming the satisfactory operation of our air-&ground-inspection system, the U.S. would be prepared to work out, with other nations, suitable & safeguarded arrangements so that future production of fissionable materials anywhere in the world would no longer be used to increase the stockpiles of explosive weapons." This could be combined with the 1953 Eisenhower atoms-

for-peace proposal and thus "reverse the present trend toward a constant increase in nuclear weapons." "My ultimate hope is that all production of fissionable materials anywhere in the world will be devoted exclusively to peaceful purposes." [See p. 67E1]

Prefers Limit on Arms, not Men

Mr. Eisenhower said he felt that, in general, "disarmament should be sought primarily, though not exclusively, in terms of limitations on armaments rather than on men," armaments being "more subject to supervision, regulation & control than" manpower. "In the present state of international affairs & especially in the absence of real peace in the Far East, I foresee that it may be difficult to agree on reductions in the general level of armed forces at this time," the President wrote. But it should be possible to agree now "on measures having a stabilizing effect, dealing with the control & limitation, under proper safeguards, of major types of armaments"; this would be an "essential part of the comprehensive system required to provide security to participating states." With the agreement of other nations concerned, the U.S. would expect the agreed system of supervision to apply, in an appropriate & effective manner, the forces & facilities which we both have outside our borders."

Atomic Forces Would Remain

Mr. Eisenhower observed that both the U.S. & the USSR would have "very extensive military strength, including stocks of nuclear weapons," during the early phases of such a disarmament program. "I wish to make it clear that ... the U.S. ... would continue to hold such strength, not for aggression, nor for narrow national purposes, but as a contribution toward world stability in this transitional period," the President said.

Unchanged on U.S.-Soviet Pact

Mr. Eisenhower concluded his letter by acknowledging receipt of Bulganin's Feb. 1 letter again proposing a U.S.-Soviet friendship treaty. Mr. Eisenhower said his views remained "generally as expressed" in his own Jan. 28 letter which had rejected a U.S.-Soviet friendship pact—on grounds that it might mislead the world into counting on peace when dangerous East-West differences remained. However, the President said, "I shall continue to study the problems with a view to seeing whether it seems that any useful new steps can be taken as between us. I may communicate again with you later on this matter." [See p. 42A2]

Bulganin Friendly to Proposals

Bulganin told Western correspon-

Week in Headlines

International

Eisenhower suggested to Bulganin atomic powers could halt atomic weapons production if open-sky, ground inspection proposals were accepted.

French Forgn. Min. Pineau criticized U.S., British actions in foreign affairs, called for less Western stress on arms in world rivalry with Reds; Eden, Mollet scheduled foreign policy talks.

Jordan ousted British Gen. Glubb as Arab Legion commander.

French accepted principle of independence for a Morocco associated with France.

Italian President visited U.S.

United States

Pres. Eisenhower announced availability for 2d term, withheld choice of Nixon as running mate.

Audreyine Lucy expelled from Alabama U. after federal court voided her suspension due to riots.

Supreme Court extended public school desegregation principle to tax-supported colleges.

Govt. reported farm income dropped over \$1 billion in 1955.

dents in Moscow Mar. 6 that Mr. Eisenhower's Mar. 1 letter was "very interesting" & "a good one." He said he would reply soon, although "it needs much study." "I hope this correspondence will continue for a long time," he added. [See Vol. XV, p. 421B1]

(Bulganin spoke informally with Western news correspondents at a reception for Danish Premier Hans C. Hansen, following publication Mar. 6 of a joint communiqué on preliminary trade talks opened by Hansen in Moscow Mar. 2. Negotiations for a 2-yr. trade agreement were to continue in Copenhagen, and Hansen promised delivery of 2 fast 10,000-ton bulk freighters. Normal trade relations ended in 1954, when Denmark refused to deliver 2 tankers which came under the West's strategic-goods embargo [see Vol. XIV, p. 75D2]. Although Denmark had declined to permit Allied bases or troops in metropolitan Denmark, Hansen told a news conference Mar. 6 that he had resisted Soviet requests for a formal Danish pledge to this effect. He said the Russians did not mention U.S. bases in Danish-owned Greenland.) [See Vol. XV, p. 382B2]

Dulles Sees Reds Wanting 'Relief'

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles, appearing before a special Senate Forgn. Relations subcommittee on disarmament Feb. 29, said there was "some reason to believe that the Soviet Union itself would welcome relief from the present burden of armament" because of the Soviet population's "very considerable dissatisfaction" with low living standards. [See p. 65B1]

(The USSR withdrew Mar. 2 a resolution submitted to the UN Trusteeship

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes of FACTS ON FILE with Cumulative Index.



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Soviet Balloons Over West

The U.S., in a note Mar. 1 to Russia, disclosed that Russian meteorological balloons had landed on American territory (Alaska) & "several countries, including Japan, Turkey, Iran, Finland & Germany" at the same time that the Soviet Govt. was complaining about U.S. weather balloons drifting into Soviet territory. [see p. 50E1]. The American note to Moscow said it was "illogical that the Soviet Govt. should desire one rule for itself & another for the rest of the world." The U.S. rejected Russia's offer to display American balloons in U.S. cities (to back claims they were espionage devices) on grounds that such exhibits "for propaganda ends" would "exacerbate the international atmosphere." The U.S. proposed instead "cooperative arrangements" with the USSR & other countries for joint meteorological research "to promote progress in an area of interest to all governments."

(Prague officials said Feb. 25 that a "vehement" protest had been sent to the U.S. regarding a Czech plane crash blamed on U.S. balloons.) [See p. 58D-G2]

Council in New York Feb. 29, which would have made U.S. nuclear tests in the Pacific this spring "inadmissible." The resolution was withdrawn after several nations indicated they would not support it.) [See p. 58B1; Vol. XV, 389B1-B2]

Pineau Vs. West's Approach

French Forgn. Min. Christian Pineau said Mar. 2 that he & Premier Guy Mollet would try to develop a "synthesis" of East-West views on disarmament & German unity when they visited Moscow May 14.

(The date for the Soviet invitation, originally extended to ex-Premier Edgar Faure, was accepted by France Mar. 2. French ex-Pres. Vincent Auriol arrived in Moscow Feb. 28 for a visit at the invitation of Marshal Klementi Voroshilov, chrmn. of the Supreme Soviet Presidium.) [See Vol. XV, pp. 261E3, 176B3]

Speaking before the Anglo-Amer. Press. Assn. of Paris, Pineau said: "In spite of solidarity & friendship, there is no common French-British-U.S. policy in the world." "If our country [France] had been consulted about the Middle East, & particularly the Baghdad Pact, you [the British] would have avoided perhaps some of the actions of which you today are measuring" the consequences. "Each time you Americans do something wrong, you do it with the best of intentions. If there had been full cooperation on Indo-China, we would not have arrived where we are today."

Favors Indo-China Parley

Pineau said France would not oppose a new conference of the nations that worked out the Indo-China armistice in Geneva in 1954, but that the U.S. would not favor one. (The British Forgn. Office announced Jan. 30 that

Britain & the USSR, which had alternated in the chairmanship of the 1954 conference, had asked 10 interested countries to submit views on fulfillment of the Viet Nam armistice agreement. Chinese Communist Premier Chou En-lai, the first to reply, favored a new international conference, the Forgn. Office said. The Soviet Govt. newspaper *Izvestia* Mar. 3 favored a new conference.) [See p. 28G1]

Says Military Might Over-stressed

Pineau told the correspondents of his "profound disagreement" with Western policy, which, he said, made "the enormous error" of thinking mostly of military security while the USSR impressed world opinion with talk of peace. "Of course, we need security, of course, we need armies, but must we talk about military strength all the time?" Pineau asked. He urged an end to the West's "Iron Curtain mentality" to increase East-West cultural & trade exchanges.

Mollet, Eden to Meet

The British Forgn. Office announced Mar. 3 that French Premier Guy Mollet had accepted an invitation extended that day for an early meeting with British Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden to review the international situation. [See pp. 75C-D3, 47C3, 42D1]

Eden Says Reds Misled

Concluding a foreign-affairs debate in Commons Feb. 27, Eden said that the Soviet leaders' speeches at the Soviet CP Congress in Moscow showed that East & West remained "poles apart" & that serious talks would be required during the Bulganin-Khrushchev visit to London in April. Eden ridiculed the Russians' "fantastic illusion" that the USSR would be invincible in a nuclear war. "No camp is invincible in modern war, and this must be understood" by all the great powers. [See p. 5D-E2; Vol. XV, 407D2]

Malenkov to Visit Britain

The British Forgn. Office announced Mar. 6 that Soviet ex-Premier Georgi M. Malenkov, now director of Soviet power stations, would make his first trip outside the Iron Curtain when he headed a delegation of Soviet power experts on a visit to Britain Mar. 15. [See p. 57E3]

Reds Ease Trotsky Criticism

The Soviet historians' journal *Problems of History* Mar. 5 described differences between the late Leon Trotsky & Nikolai Lenin as an ideological dispute. Trotsky was described as "anti-party & anti-Leninist," but he was not described as a spy or traitor, as had been customary in Soviet publications since 1927. (Trotsky's widow cabled the Soviet CP Congress from Mexico City asking that her husband's name be cleared in the USSR, it was reported in Mexico City Feb. 28.) [See p. 70D2]

(The 3d anniversary of Joseph Stalin's death passed without mention in the Soviet press & radio Mar. 5.) [See p. 57C1-F2; Vol. XIV, 78G1]

Socialists Vs. Popular Front

The Council of the Socialist International ended a 3-day meeting in Zurich Mar. 4 by "firmly" rejecting "any united front or any other form of political cooperation with the parties of dictatorship." The statement, in reply to recent Soviet Communist talk of a new popular front with Socialist parties, said the "re-establishment of genuinely free democratic labor movements" where they had been "suppressed or eliminated by the Communist dictatorship" was "the minimum precondition, even for the possibility of talks on an international basis." Socialist parties in 17 European countries, Israel & Canada were represented at the Zurich meeting. [See p. 70F-G2]

MIDDLE EAST

Jordan Dismisses Glubb

King Hussein of Jordan, 20, dismissed the British commander of Jordan's Arab Legion, John Bagot Glubb, Mar. 2. The Jordanian radio in Amman said Mar. 3 that Glubb, 58, who held the rank of lieutenant general in the Jordanian Army, was dismissed because he refused to reorganize the Arab Legion & to follow Hussein's orders to plan for a counter-attack on Israel should Israel attack Jordan. Hussein said in an interview Mar. 6



GLUBB



Wide World
HUSSEIN

he had dismissed the Briton because Glubb "remained deaf to my repeated orders."

Glubb was succeeded by his assistant commander, Brig. Radi Inab, a Jordanian. King Hussein also dismissed two other high-ranking British officers of the Legion—Brig. William Hutton, chief staff officer, & Col. Sir Patrick Coghill, intelligence chief—and retired 3 senior Jordanian officers.

Glubb, who so adapted himself to Arab ways that he came to be known as "Glubb Pasha," had been attached to the Arab Legion since 1930 & staff chief since 1939. A World War I veteran, he previously had served as an administrator in Iraq. He built the Arab Legion into the Arab world's strongest fighting force in the 1930s, led it in successful campaigns against Vichy French forces in Syria & pro-Axis rebels in Iraq during World War II. The Legion provided the strongest Arab resistance to Israel during the Holy Land war in 1947-48. [See Vol. XIII, p. 214G; XI, 238C1]

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Jordanian Premier Samir el-Rifai said Mar. 5 that Glubb's dismissal was "a purely internal affair which Jordan felt she had a perfect right to perform." El-Rifai said that British officers & technicians still were needed, but there were competent Jordanians to take over command positions. The Jordanian Govt. announced Mar. 3 that it would respect its treaty obligations with Britain, despite Glubb's dismissal, which was applauded by public demonstration in Amman Mar. 3. [See p. 9E1; Vol. XV, 423C1]

Glubb Offers No Protest

Glubb was dismissed after a 7-hr. emergency meeting of the Jordanian Cabinet Mar. 1. He & his family were put aboard a plane under Army protection in Amman & flown to Cyprus Mar. 2. On arrival in London Mar. 3, he said he had been given only 16 hrs.' notice to quit Jordan, but he would not want "my personal affairs to cause any weakening" of the 35-yr. friendship between Britain & Jordan. Glubb said he always had been treated "with the greatest kindness" by the Jordanian royal family and "I have no complaints to make."

Eden Recalls Other Officers

Glubb conferred Mar. 4 with British Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden, who announced Mar. 5 that 15 British officers seconded to the Arab Legion would be recalled and the future of about 40 others under contract to Jordan would be discussed with the Jordanian Govt. Eden also told Commons that Glubb should have "received more generous treatment," and he asserted Britain's "resentment & regret." Eden's office announced Mar. 5 that Queen Elizabeth II had approved Glubb's appointment as Knight Comdr. of the Order of the Bath. [See Vol. XIV, p. 91E3]

Arab Leaders Meet

Saudi Arabian King Saud arrived in Cairo Mar. 6 to open talks with Egyptian Premier Gamal Abdel Nasser & Syrian Pres. Shukri al-Kuwatli, who had been recovering from an illness in southern Egypt. Saud's plane was escorted by Egyptian jet fighters purchased in East Europe. The Arab leaders reportedly discussed ways of including Jordan's Arab Legion in the Egyptian-Syrian-Arabian Alliance. [See Vol. XV, p. 423E1]

British Forgn. Secy. Selwyn Lloyd conferred with Nasser in Cairo Mar. 2 en route to the SEATO conference opening in Karachi Mar. 6. A joint communiqué said the talks covered improvement of Anglo-Egyptian relations & means of easing Middle East tensions. [See p. 25F2]

Israelis, Syrians Clash

At least 3 Israeli policemen were reported killed in a clash Mar. 4 between Israeli police launches & Syrian coastal guns overlooking Lake Tiberias (Sea of Galilee). Each side accused the other of opening the attack, which occurred after the Israelis approached the shore to salvage a boat run aground. The Israelis had notified the

Syrians through UN officials that they planned to approach the shore, where Israeli territory extended 10 yards inland. The Syrians previously had insisted that Israeli fishing boats keep 820 feet from the shore. (An Israeli spokesman said Feb. 23 that Syrian guns fired on fishing boats Feb. 21-23, ending a 10-wk. peace in the area. The Israeli vessels were said to have returned the fire before withdrawing.) [See p. 25B1; Vol. XV, 407E3]

An Israeli spokesman said Mar. 5 that an Israeli plane was forced to land inside Israel north of Lake Tiberias Mar. 5 after Syrian batteries fired upon it from across the border, damaging the plane & wounding the pilot. A Syrian communiqué Mar. 5 said the plane flew over Syrian territory for 5 minutes. Egyptian guns fired on 2 Israeli planes near the Gaza Strip area Mar. 5 in another disputed incident. [See p. 35B2]

Ben-Gurion Wins Confidence Vote

The Israeli Knesset (Parliament) in Jerusalem gave Premier David Ben-Gurion a 66-13 vote of confidence Mar. 6 after he had declared that "this Govt. will not start a war"—although, he said, chances of peace in the Middle East were decreasing. Ben-Gurion said the U.S. had a "moral responsibility" for averting war in the area. [See pp. 66A2-67C1, 10E1, 1F1]

Britain Ends Cyprus Talks

British Colonial Secy. Alan Lennox-Boyd announced in Commons Mar. 5 that negotiations with Archbishop Makarios on the future of Cyprus had broken down on 3 basic issues:

- Amnesty terms for Cypriot terrorists in British jails. (221 Cypriots were under arrest & 4 of them under death sentence.)

- British insistence that the British Governor-Gen. maintain control of internal security as long as necessary.

- The Archbishop's insistence that the elected majority of the proposed Cypriot Parliament be defined in the Constitution to make certain it would be Greek. [See Vol. XV, p. 295F2]

Lennox-Boyd had flown to Cyprus Feb. 26 for talks with Makarios & British Governor-Gen. Field Marshal Sir John Harding. Lennox-Boyd told Commons that he had offered concessions on the 3 points during his final talk with Makarios Feb. 29 but, Lennox-Boyd said, Makarios declined to cooperate, and even if agreement had been reached, "a new series of demands which had not yet emerged would have raised their heads." Lennox-Boyd said Makarios had "upped his price" at each stage of the 5-month negotiations with Harding. Lennox-Boyd said that, when he himself arrived in Cyprus, "general agreement had been reached on the need to establish self-government and the principle of self-determination was no longer a stumbling block."

Lennox-Boyd referred to Makarios as a man who "has refused to use his great influence to prevent violence." Britain's "first & most important duty in Cyprus was to restore law & order," Lennox-Boyd said. "We have the reso-

lution & the force and it will be done," he added. (17 British military personnel had been killed & 106 wounded since anti-British demonstrations began on Cyprus in Apr. 1955 to back the Greek majority's campaign for "enosis," union with Greece.) [See Vol. XV, p. 295C3]

Makarios said in a newspaper statement Mar. 3: "British intransigence has closed the door to negotiations," and Cyprus will make "no attempt" to "reopen that door." Without calling a halt to terrorist activities, Makarios urged a "peaceful struggle" of passive resistance Mar. 5.

Britain began jamming "inflammatory" broadcasts to Cyprus by Athens radio Mar. 5. Britain never before had jammed foreign broadcasts—even during World War II. [See Vol. XV, p. 423G1]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Gronchi Visits U.S.

Pres. Eisenhower greeted Italian Pres. Giovanni Gronchi (accompanied by Forgn. Min. Gaetano Martino) at Washington airport Feb. 27 as the first Italian President to visit the U.S.

At the conclusion of Gronchi's Washington visit Mar. 1, the 2 Presidents said in a joint communiqué that, "while all possible efforts will continue to be made" for Western arms cuts, "the present situation does not allow any relaxation of the Western defense efforts." Mr. Eisenhower & Gronchi "agreed on the necessity of further deepening & extending the solidarity among the members of the North Atlantic community through increased cooperation among them in all fields."

In an address before a joint session of the U.S. Congress Feb. 29, Gronchi said "the reorganization of the Western world is the central problem of the day." NATO had removed the danger of "imminent armed aggressions," he said, but it must be adjusted to present realities, in which "the world is no more secure than it was one or 2 years ago." Gronchi told Pres. Eisenhower Feb. 28 he favored greater economic cooperation within NATO, as provided for in its charter.

The Eisenhower-Gronchi communiqué Mar. 1 said they had agreed that "Italy no longer needs grant economic aid" and that Italy "could meet some of her problems" of industrial development, particularly in the South, through "public & private, long-term foreign investments."

After a stop in New York Mar. 2, Gronchi visited Ottawa Mar. 3-6.

Bonn Ends Arms Blocks

The Fed. (West) German Bundestag (lower house) approved, 390-20, 14 constitutional amendments Mar. 6 legalizing armament & establishing civilian & parliamentary control over the armed forces, which were named the Bundeswehr (Fed. Armed Forces).

(Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's Christian Dem. Union gained 6 seats in state parliamentary elections in Baden-Wuerttemberg Mar. 4. The CDU won 56 seats, Social Dems. 36, Free Dems. 21, Refugee Party 7.) [See Vol. XII, p. 77M]

THE PRESIDENT

A Agrees to Run for 2d Term

Pres. Eisenhower announced at his press conference shortly after 10:30 a.m. Feb. 29 that he would run for a 2d term if the Republican Natl. Convention wanted him. "My answer will be positive, that is affirmative." He said he had reached this decision the previous evening after discussing the question with "everybody that I thought was my friend & some that I wasn't so sure of."

B Mr. Eisenhower told the nation in a radio-TV address at 10 p.m. the same day that he had decided to run after considering "the favorable reports of the doctors" and concluding that "I can now perform as well as I ever have all of the important duties of the Presidency. . . . I am actually doing so and have been doing so for many weeks." He had said at his press conference that "my answer would not be affirmative unless I thought I could last out the 5 years." [See pp. 51E2, 67C3]

C The President, at his press conference, refused to say whether he wanted Vice Pres. Nixon as his running mate again. He said it was "traditional that the Vice President is not nominated until after . . . a Presidential candidate is nominated." But he again told of his fondness, "admiration & respect" for Nixon, whom he called "a loyal & dedicated associate & a successful one." He said he had consulted Nixon "all the time" about his own (the President's) 2d-term decision. [See p. 36C3]

D Mr. Eisenhower refused to comment on Nixon's referring to Earl Warren as a Republican Chief Justice. But the President said: "Once a man has passed into the Supreme Court, he is an American citizen & nothing else in my book until he comes out of that court, and . . . I would never admit that he . . . longer had a political designation." [See pp. 60C3, 52E1]

E The President also said at his press conference: "I don't think I will ever tell anybody" whether he had decided before his heart attack that he would run; "possibly in my papers that can be opened 25 years after I have passed on . . . it will be told." "If we are honestly dedicated to a 2-party system . . . then the Legislature & the Executive should properly be in the same hands so that there can be responsibility fixed without . . . recrimination. . . . But this is not to deny that in many things in which I wanted, I have had active & vital Democratic support in certain of the programs that I have advanced."

F Explains Situation to Nation

Pres. Eisenhower, in his radio-TV address, said he was explaining his physical condition & other factors in his 2d-term decision:

G (1) So that every GOP Natl. Convention delegate would know that "I shall in general wage no political campaign in the customary pattern." Instead, he would inform Americans "through means of mass communication of the foreign & domestic programs [of] this Admin. . . . to show them how much . . . has been accomplished . . . to point out what remains

to be done and to show how we intend to do it." If the delegates believe their candidate should "campaign more actively," it would be their "duty to name such a nominee."

(2) So that "every American shall have all available facts concerning my personal condition & the way I am now conducting the affairs of this office." Thus, they could vote "with a full understanding of both the record of this Admin. & of how I propose to conduct myself now & in the future."

Mr. Eisenhower said: He was a reelection candidate "classed as a recovered heart patient. This means that to some undetermined extent I may possibly be a greater risk than is a normal person of my age.* My doctors assure me that this increased percentage of risk is not great. So far as my own personal sense of well-being is concerned, I am as well as before the attack occurred. . . . The opinions & conclusions of the doctors that I can continue to carry the burdens of the Presidency contemplate for me a regime of ordered work activity interspersed with regular amounts of exercise, recreation & rest. . . . I must take a short mid-day breather; I must normally retire at a reasonable hour, and I must eliminate many of the less important social & ceremonial activities."

Confident of Ability

The important Presidential duties "are essentially endless," Mr. Eisenhower said. "The old saying is true—a President never escapes from his office." But "I am confident that I can continue to carry" the Presidential burdens "indefinitely." "The doctors insist that hard work of [this] kind . . . does not injure any recovered coronary case if such a recovered patient will follow the regime they lay down." He had "devoted much time & effort" to clarifying the many international & domestic problems. "In many cases these things can now be done equally well by my close associates. But in others I shall continue to perform these important tasks."

Mr. Eisenhower said that "neither for renomination nor reelection would I engage in extensive traveling & in whistle-stop speaking, normally referred to as barnstorming." He said that even before he suffered his heart attack he had decided "that I could never as President of all the people conduct the kind of political campaign where I was personally a candidate" [see p. 52D1].† "On the record are the aims, the efforts, the accomplishments & the plans for the future of this Admin. Those facts constitute my personal platform." However, "the

*Mr. Eisenhower, who was to mark his 66th birthday Oct. 14, was the oldest President to seek a 2d term. (William Henry Harrison started his first term at 68 but died a month after inauguration.)

†Ex-Pres. Truman said in Kansas City, Mo. Mar. 5 that he had made his whistle-stop campaign in 1948 because "I wanted the people to be informed of the issues" and that "was the only way" he could do it since "90% of the press was against me." "Maybe this year we will have a fair press" and such tactics might not be necessary, he said.

work that I set out 4 years ago to do has not yet reached the state of development & fruition that I then hoped could be accomplished within the period of a single term. . . ."

The President revealed that "even the closest members of my family have declined to urge me to any specific course, merely saying that they would cheerfully abide by whatever I decided was best to do."

Reaction to Decision

Most Republicans hailed the President's decision to run as a response to the call of duty and a virtual guarantee of GOP election victory. Democrats in general expressed satisfaction that Mr. Eisenhower felt well enough to be a candidate but said the issue of his health could not be kept out of the campaign since he had injected it himself.

His announcement brought a flurry of buying on stock exchanges. Prices rose initially but ended lower than they opened. Observers said this was because the major stock market reaction had taken place after Mr. Eisenhower's physicians had pronounced him fit to run. [See p. 52A1]

The Dem. Natl. Com. Feb. 29 demanded "equal time" on the radio & TV networks to reply to the President's address. An FCC spokesman said, however, that the networks were not required to comply since Mr. Eisenhower had been given network time as a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination and only competing GOP candidates therefore had legal claims for a chance to reply. All major networks refused Mar. 1 to give the Democrats time, but the Mutual Broadcasting System reconsidered Mar. 5 and offered 20 minutes of radio time as a "public service."

GOP Natl. Chrmn. Leonard Wood Hall Feb. 29 called Mr. Eisenhower's decision "the best possible news for all Americans" and predicted "a continuation of the peace, prosperity & progress of the Eisenhower Republican Admin." But Dem. Natl. Chrmn. Paul M. Butler predicted that "the American people will never elect a President who, at age 65, has had a serious heart attack and who is unable to be a full-time Chief Executive." He said "Republican leaders have high pressured Mr. Eisenhower in this decision without regard for the possible consequences to him, to his family or the public." The U.S. needed "a vigorous, aggressive full-time President" and could not "afford 4 years of government by a shadowy regency acting in the President's name," Butler declared.

Adlai E. Stevenson said Feb. 29 that "as the main issue will be the policies & record of the Eisenhower Admin., it is fitting that Pres. Eisenhower be the candidate." Stevenson said Mar. 1 that Mr. Eisenhower, in his radio-TV address, "spent 20 minutes . . . telling the American people not what he is going to do but rather what he is not going to do. I was amazed to hear him say on his return from another long absence [see p. 67C3] that he has fully performed the duties of the Presidency for the past few weeks,

... All of us [during the President's illness] ... accepted the fact that he would be temporarily unable to fully manage the hardest job on earth. Now, however, he evidently proposes to make this condition permanent."

Knowland Withdraws from Race

Senate GOP leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) announced at a press conference Mar. 1 that he was withdrawing his "conditional" candidacy for the Republican Presidential nomination, which he had advanced only because of the uncertainty over whether Mr. Eisenhower would run [see p. 29B1]. He revealed that he already had agreed with Vice Pres. Nixon & Calif. Gov. Goodwin J. Knight on backing an Eisenhower slate in the California primary.

But Knowland reiterated views he had expressed Feb. 29, immediately after Mr. Eisenhower had announced his decision to run, that the Republican Party must be unified and more representation given to the party's conservative "Taft wing." He indicated uneasiness at the President's ban on "barnstorming" because he felt that local GOP candidates depended on visible Eisenhower backing and "not even television can substitute for the personal appearance." Knowland, House GOP leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (Mass.) & GOP Natl. Chrmn. Hall said in TV interviews Mar. 4 that Mr. Eisenhower should make at least a few personal appearances in key states during the campaign.

Nixon Role in Doubt

Press reports Mar. 1-6 revealed that Pres. Eisenhower had conferred with Vice Pres. Nixon on whether Nixon should seek renomination, but there was wide disagreement as to whether Mr. Eisenhower favored a Nixon candidacy. Most accounts said the President had discussed the matter objectively and had left the decision up to Nixon. White House sources Mar. 6 denied published reports that Mr. Eisenhower had suggested that Nixon "consider withdrawing as a candidate."

GOP Natl. Chrmn. Hall & Senate Republican leader Knowland told newsmen Mar. 1 that they assumed Nixon would be on the ticket. A similar assumption was made by House GOP leader Martin Mar. 4. A nationwide AP poll of Republican leaders disclosed Mar. 3 that they backed Nixon for renomination by 13-1. The California Republican Assembly in San Francisco Mar. 4 approved by acclamation a resolution calling for reelection of the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket. [See p. 76C-E1]

(Vice Presidential hopes were denied categorically by Treasury Secy. George M. Humphrey Mar. 1 & Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson Mar. 6.)

Enters 4 More Primaries

Pres. Eisenhower Mar. 1 gave written approval for entry of his name in the Wisconsin & California Presidential primaries. He gave written consent Mar. 5 to the filing of his name in Maryland's primary, and it was entered by Gov. Theodore R. Mc-

Keldin (who had said in a TV interview Mar. 2 that he would like to be Vice Presidential nominee). His name was entered in the Indiana primary Mar. 6. [See p. 44A1]

(Pres. Eisenhower, in his first political appearance since announcing that he would run, told delegates to the GOP Women's Natl. Conf. in Washington Mar. 6 that they were especially fitted for explaining Republican objectives because women more than men were concerned with "moral & spiritual values.")

Other Presidential News

The White House announced Mar. 3 that the U.S.-Mexican-Canadian heads-of-Govt. conference would be held Mar. 26-28 at the Greenbrier Hotel in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. [See p. 67B3] ... Mr. Eisenhower, at his press conference Feb. 29, urged early action on the Upper Colorado Basin project. He reiterated his belief that "water is rapidly becoming our most valuable natural resource" and that "this whole great mighty Colorado River" should be treated "on a basin basis instead of merely local & individual." He noted that the controversial Echo Park Dam "has been eliminated" although he labeled as "groundless" the fears of conservationists that it "would destroy wildlife." [See p. 12C-D1] ... Pres. Eisenhower Mar. 6 signed proclamations designating May 19 as Armed Forces Day & Apr. 22-28 as Military Reserve Week. He urged "all elements in American life" to persuade 17-18½-yr-olds to enlist in the 6-month reserve training program. [See Vol. XV, pp. 249C3, 264A-B3]

Appointments. Mar. 5—Dr. Leonard A. Scheele for a new 4-yr. term as Surgeon General of the Public Health Svc. [see p. 31E-F2]; Asst. Atty. Gen. Stanley N. Barnes, 55, as a judge of the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals (West Coast states, Alaska, Hawaii & Guam) [see Vol. XV, p. 266E3]. Mar. 6—Brig. Gen. Wm. E. Potter, 50, to succeed retired Maj. Gen. John S. Seybold as Panama Canal Zone governor; Rear Adm. Walter F. Boone to rank of full admiral as commander in chief of U.S. Naval Forces in Eastern Atlantic & Mediterranean areas (Rear Adm. Wm. R. Smedberg had been chosen to succeed Boone as Naval Academy supt.) [See Vol. XIV, 94B1]

■■■■■■■■■■ RACIAL PROBLEMS ■■■■■■■■■■

Lucy Reinstatement Ordered

Fed. Dist. Judge H. Hobart Grooms ruled in Birmingham, Ala. Feb. 29 that the U. of Alabama must reinstate suspended Negro co-ed Atherine Juanita Lucy, 26, by Mar. 5. But he dismissed Miss Lucy's contempt actions against the university's board of trustees & other officials. Grooms held that the trustees had suspended her in good faith, that otherwise "she might have suffered great bodily harm."

At the start of the court proceedings, Miss Lucy's attorney, NAACP counsel Thurgood Marshall, filed an amended contempt complaint omitting charges of collusion between university officials & the mob that rioted for Miss

Lucy's ouster from the university. Marshall said investigation had failed to substantiate this charge. On Marshall's request, Grooms also dismissed contempt actions against 4 persons allegedly involved in the rioting but not connected with the university. [See E-G3 below]

Several witnesses predicted that Miss Lucy would be killed if she returned to the university, but Grooms said that "this court does not find that the law enforcement agencies are inadequate or unwilling to maintain order." Marshall's questioning brought out that no attempt had been made to disperse the mob and no disciplinary action taken against students involved. [See pp. 54C3, 68B2-A3]

Trustees Expel Miss Lucy

The U. of Alabama trustees, meeting in Birmingham Feb. 29 shortly after Grooms ordered Miss Lucy's reinstatement, "permanently expelled" Miss Lucy from the university for making "outrageous, false & baseless accusations" against university authorities in her court actions. The board held that "no educational institution could possibly maintain any semblance of discipline" if it kept students "guilty of [such] conduct." Board members said that even though Miss Lucy had withdrawn her charges by filing an amended complaint [see G2-A3 above], she should be punished because widespread dissemination of her accusations had injured the university.

Dr. Oliver C. Carmichael, U. of Alabama pres., told reporters Mar. 3 that the university would not "violate the law" by refusing to admit any "qualified" Negro student. University officials, however, were opposed to integration, Carmichael said, so "we would resist, probably, and I'm sure we would make a very careful investigation to be sure such a student were fully qualified." He indicated that, as in the case of Miss Lucy, a Negro applicant would be "admitted when there was no further legal recourse." He denied that Miss Lucy had been expelled as a means of circumventing Groom's reinstatement order.

Miss Lucy, 4 other Negroes & the NAACP were sued for a total of \$4 million damages in Birmingham Mar. 2 by 4 men (Earl & Ed Watts, Kenneth L. Thompson & R. E. Chambliss) accused by Miss Lucy in her original contempt complaint Feb. 9. She had withdrawn her charges against them Feb. 29. The other Negroes sued: Mrs. Pollie Anne Myers Hudson, who had applied for admission to the U. of Alabama but had been rejected because of her "conduct & marital record" (she had been pregnant before being married) [see Vol. XV, p. 338D1]; Arthur D. Shores, Miss Lucy's Birmingham attorney; Thurgood Marshall & Mrs. Constance Baker Motley, who had helped Shores prepare Miss Lucy's original charges.

Miss Lucy flew to New York Mar. 1 to get rest & medical attention.

College Segregation Banned

The Supreme Court Mar. 5 upheld the contention of a special 3-judge federal court that the high tribunal's ban

on public school segregation applied to tax-supported colleges & universities. The lower court had ruled that the U. of N.C. must admit 3 qualified Negro students and consider "other Negroes similarly situated" on the basis of their qualifications without regard to race. [See Vol. XV, p. 307B3]

Civil Rights Assembly

Congressional & Admin. action on civil rights was demanded at a Natl. Delegate Assembly for Civil Rights, which was held in the Govt.-owned Interdepartmental Auditorium in Washington Mar. 4-6 despite protests of 30 Southern Democratic Congressmen that the meeting was "political." It was sponsored by the Leadership Conf. on Civil Rights and attended by some 2,000 representatives of 52 national religious, labor, civic & fraternal organizations.

Clarence Mitchell, Washington director of the NAACP, warned before the sessions started Mar. 4 that the Democratic Party "can kiss our [Negro] votes goodbye" if "they keep a stinking albatross like Sen. [James O.] Eastland [D., Miss.] around their necks." (The Senate, by voice vote Mar. 2, had elected Eastland chairman of its Judiciary Com. to succeed the late Sen. Harley M. Kilgore. Liberal Democratic Sens. Herbert H. Lehman of N.Y. & Wayne Morse of Ore. had appealed to the Senate not to put a segregationist like Eastland in control of the committee that had jurisdiction over civil rights legislation. The Senate, however, awarded Eastland the post solely on the basis of seniority.) 2 Negro delegates from Mississippi called on Eastland and then reported to the assembly Mar. 6 that Eastland had greeted them cordially, expressed opposition to violation of voting rights and had said: "The President . . . has authority to act in these matters. . . . You should . . . elect a President who will act." [See pp. 39E2, 72A1]

Dem. Natl. Chrmn. Paul M. Butler charged at the assembly Mar. 5 that Eisenhower Admin. claims of civil rights achievements were "a fraud upon the American people." He said Pres. Eisenhower had supported armed forces segregation while in the Army and currently was unwilling to protect Negroes' rights. He urged the President to call a bi-racial conference "to lay the foundations for understanding & justice for all Americans" [see p. 68C3]. Rep. Hugh Scott (R., Pa.) Mar. 5 defended the Admin. as achieving "the greatest advance for the rights of racial minorities since the Emancipation Proclamation."

Roy Wilkins, chairman of the assembly & exec. secy. of the NAACP, charged in his keynote address Mar. 4 that the White Citizens Councils had created "much if not all of the atmosphere of the violence in which the rights of individuals have been repressed or extinguished completely." [See pp. 68F-G2, 60F2]

Adlai E. Stevenson declared at the U. of Minnesota in Minneapolis Mar. 2 that the North should end bias at home

before blaming the South. Most Negroes in the North, he said, were confined to "segregated neighborhoods" and denied "full employment opportunities." [See p. 68C-F3]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Net farm income dropped from \$11.814 billion in 1954 to \$10.77 billion in 1955, the Agri. Dept. reported Mar. 6. The 4th straight yearly decline, it brought farm income down \$4.032 billion below the 1951 figures. Per capita farm income was down 6% in the year to \$860, compared with per capita non-farm income of \$1,922 (up 5%). [See p. 13F1] . . . Sen. Strom Thurmond (D., S.C.) resigned from the Senate Mar. 3 to keep his 1954 election promise that he would vacate his seat and give voters a chance to choose a Senatorial candidate at the next regular Democratic primary (in which he was unopposed) [see Vol. XIV, p. 363B1]. Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr. Mar. 5 appointed Thomas A. Wofford to Thurmond's seat but announced that Wofford had promised to resign as soon as the Nov. 3 election results were known. . . . Rep. Thomas J. Lane (D., Mass.), 57, was indicted by a federal grand jury in Boston Mar. 5 on charges of evading \$38,542 in federal taxes on income for 1949-51. . . . Henry Winston, 45, last of 4 fugitive "first string" Communist leaders who had jumped bail in 1951 after their Smith Act convictions in 1949, surrendered to federal authorities in New York Mar. 5. [See p. 69E-F3; Vol. XI, 213J]

FOREIGN

French Yield in Morocco

France accepted the principle of French Moroccan independence in a protocol signed Paris Mar. 2 by French Forgn. Min. Christian Pineau & Moroccan Premier M'barek Bekkai. A joint statement said the 1912 Treaty of Fez, which established the French protectorate in Morocco, "no longer corresponds henceforth to the necessities of modern life and can no longer govern French-Moroccan relations." France therefore "solemnly confirms the recognition of the independence of Morocco, which in particular implies a diplomacy & an army."

Talks were to begin in Paris within a week to draw up new agreements defining "the interdependence" of France & Morocco "in the fields in which their interests are common." The French Resident-Gen. in Morocco (André Dubois) immediately became the French High Commissioner, and legislative power was to be "sovereignly exercised" by Sultan Sidi Mohammed ben Youssef (Mohammed V), who had arrived in Paris for the home-rule talks Feb. 13. Ben Youssef returned to Rabat Mar. 5.

In effect, the Treaty of Fez was not abrogated, as requested by the Moroccans, but suspended under the Mar. 2 protocol. Limited home rule had been given French Morocco in an agreement signed by Bekkai & Dubois in Rabat Feb. 11. [See p. 30D-E3; Vol. XV, 433D1]

(The U.S. State Dept. announced Jan. 26 that it would ask Congress for authority to abandon special consular rights to try Americans involved in civil or criminal actions with other Americans in Morocco. The U.S. had held this right since 1787. Moroccan State Min. Mohammed Cherkaoui said in Paris Jan. 17 that the U.S. would have to renegotiate rights to air bases when Morocco gained its independence.) [See Vol. XV, p. 383D3]

Seek to Pacify Algeria

French Premier Guy Mollet named Gen. Paul Ely to replace Gen. Augustin Guillaume as Gen. Staff Chief Feb. 29, after Guillaume reportedly objected to Mollet's "soft" policy toward Algerian guerrillas. Guillaume also was said to have argued that recent French Govts. had assigned difficult tasks to French forces in Algeria without providing adequate means to implement them. [See Vol. XV, p. 191D3; Vol. XIV, 190A1]

In a radio-TV speech beamed to France & Algeria, Mollet Feb. 28 offered a choice between a cease-fire & virtual all-out war to the Algerian rebels, who had conducted a 16-mo. guerrilla war in which they maintained the initiative. Mollet promised free elections 3 mos. after a cease-fire, although he said Algeria would "remain indissolubly linked to Metropolitan France."

The "definitive future status" of Algeria would not be worked out unilaterally, Mollet said. He promised "justice & equality" in improving economic & social conditions for the 8.5 million Moslems & protection of "lives, goods & rights" for the one million Europeans in Algeria. Mollet's Cabt. agreed Feb. 27 to seek Natl. Assembly approval of an emergency plan which would permit the sending of French draftees to Algeria for half their military service.

In his first speech to the Assembly as Premier, Mollet said Feb. 16 that military force alone would not end a rebellion requiring economic & political reforms. He announced a campaign to provide one million new jobs for unemployed Moslems. [See p. 55E1]

(Tunisian Premier Tahar ben Ammar opened negotiations with French Forgn. Min. Christian Pineau in Paris Feb. 29 with a demand that the protectorate treaty of 1881 be abrogated. The French Govt. said Feb. 7 that it was ready to negotiate on independence for Tunisia, which won local autonomy in 1955 [see Vol. XV, p. 326C2]. The Libyan Govt. announced Feb. 6 that extremist Tunisian nationalist leader Salah ben Youssef had been granted asylum in Libya. Tunisian officials said ben Youssef's extremist movement had been "liquidated" in a police roundup Jan. 28.) [See Vol. XV, p. 383D3]

France. Socialist demands for abrogation of a 1951 law extending state aid to Catholic schools were postponed Feb. 22, when the Natl. Assembly voted, 288-279, to take up economic problems & the Algerian issue. The vote also had the effect of halting full

Assembly debate over the unseating of 12 Poujadist deputies charged with forming illegal party alliances in the Jan. 2 election. 3 Poujadists already had been unseated in favor of the next highest candidates. Weeks of unseating quarrels erupted in a free-for-all in the Assembly Feb. 15, when Communists & Poujadists exchanged blows, threw chairs & shouted insults. 4 blank "shots" were fired in the public gallery before it was cleared.

(The Poujadist Union for the Defense of Tradesmen & Artisans ended a 3-day meeting in Paris Jan. 16 by drawing up a program for the Poujadist deputies. Pierre Poujade said his first aim remained the convocation of a States General, which would provide a forum for popular protests against existing conditions. [Louis XVI called a States General before the French Revolution of 1789.] Poujade said Jan. 4 he would call "tax strikes, labor strikes & any other kind of strikes" to bring about reforms, which he did not specify. Poujade said Jan. 22 he would appeal a 500,000-franc [\$1,428] fine imposed on him Jan. 21 for slander against ex-Speaker Pierre Schneider during the election campaign.) [See p. 30C3] . . . Premier Mollet named 2 Gaullist Social Republicans to his Cabinet. Feb. 20: Jacques Chaban-Delmas as Min. of State, Maurice Lemaire as Secy. of State for Industry & Commerce. [See p. 47A1]

Austria. Parliament was dissolved Mar. 1 in preparation for elections May 13. Chancellor Julius Raab's 2-party coalition collapsed in a dispute over the future of oil fields & former German property returned by the Russians. Raab's Conservatives wanted participation of private capital, while Socialists sought nationalization of the oil fields & Govt. control over the former German assets. Parliament approved Austrian membership in the Council of Europe before it was dissolved. [Vol. XV, pp. 405D2, 289D3]

LATIN AMERICA

Argentina. An outbreak of polio in Buenos Aires reached epidemic proportions Mar. 5 with 800 cases reported since Jan. 1 and 60 new ones reported daily. The U.S. State Dept. and the World Health Org. sought to collect 150 iron lungs requested to help combat the 12% mortality rate. . . . Pres. Pedro E. Aramburu decreed Mar. 1 that former Peronista leaders were to be barred from candidacy in forthcoming presidential elections. They also were barred from public administrative jobs and leading political parties on the national, provincial & municipal levels. [See p. 5C2] . . . Legislation which permitted divorce under the Peron regime was repealed Mar. 1. [See Vol. XIV, p. 419F2] . . . Ex-Pres. Juan D. Peron was given permission Feb. 29 to remain in Panama as a political exile. He had been ordered to move from a U.S. Govt.-owned hotel in Colon Feb. 26. [See p. 55C2]

Brazil. An 18-day, nearly bloodless revolution by 2 AF officers & 200 men collapsed Feb. 29 as the rebel leader, Maj. Haroldo Coimbra Velosa, was captured and his last remaining garri-

Mo. Pacific RR, in bankruptcy since 1933, was restored to private ownership Mar. 1 by order of Fed. Judge Geo. H. Moore in St. Louis under a plan devised by retiring trustee Guy A. Thompson. Paul J. Neff, 71, chief exec. officer since 1946, was elected Mar. 2 as president of the reorganized company, in which 25 lines making up the Mo. Pac. system became one company with capital of \$80.9 million, 9,710 mi. of mainline track, \$223,677,099 gross revenue (\$49,866,782 net) in 1955. [See Vol. XV, p. 70B2]

son at Jacare-Acanga surrendered. Other rebel strongholds at Itaituba Airport and Santarem were taken by Govt. troops Feb. 26 at the cost of one life. [See p. 62D2]. . . . The Govt. introduced an amnesty bill Mar. 1 granting "ample unrestricted" amnesty to all accused of revolutionary activities since Nov. 1955. [See p. 55C2] . . . Adhemar de Barros, 55, ex-Gov. of São Paulo State & 3d ranking Presidential candidate last year, was convicted Mar. 6 of embezzling funds while Governor. He was sentenced to 2 years in prison, fined 5,000 cruzeiros (\$72) & deprived of his civil rights for 5 years. [See Vol. XII, p. 180N]

Peru. Pres. Manuel Odría told the independent newspaper *La Prensa* of Lima Mar. 5 it could resume publication without submitting to censorship. Editor Pedro Beltran, arrested Feb. 17 for alleged complicity in an abortive revolt, remained imprisoned Mar. 6. The revolt led by Brig. Gen. Marcial Merino Pereiro ended Feb. 25 because, Pereiro said, the armed forces had not joined him. Odría, in a radio broadcast Mar. 3, promised free elections in June. [See p. 62G2]

Chilean Pres. Carlos Ibañez Feb. 29 lifted the state of siege imposed in January in the face of a threatened general strike. Ibañez also ordered Feb. 28 all Communists removed from Govt. posts. [See p. 5E2] . . . El Salvador elected Col. José María Lemus as President Mar. 4 (for a 6-yr. term beginning Sept. 14) after 5 opposition candidates withdrew from the elections on charges of fraud. Lemus was supported by outgoing Pres. Oscar Osorio. [See Vol. XV, p. 415E2] . . . Guatemala's Constituent Assembly was dissolved Mar. 1 and the newly elected Congress sworn in. This ended one-man rule by Pres. Carlos Castillo Armas, in effect since the overthrow of the Arbenz regime in June 1954 [see



Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended March 3

FINANCE:

U. S. Treasury	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
Monetary gold stocks	\$*21,695	\$*21,694	\$*21,716
Currency circulation	\$*30,180	\$*30,210	\$*29,800

Banks—

Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans\$..	\$*26,241	\$*26,271	\$*22,108
N.Y. bank clearings	\$10,536,308,909	\$8,631,193,633	\$10,787,401,545

N.Y. Stock Exchange—

Stock sales (shares)	14,176,570	10,568,480	14,948,531
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	203.79	202.14	187.03
Bond sales (par value)	\$19,631,500	\$14,474,000	\$22,757,300
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	99.28	99.29	100.12

INDUSTRY:

Auto output (cars & trucks)† ..	161,823	148,175	183,748
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	7,183,350	7,116,050	6,789,450
Soft-coal output (tons)	\$10,090,000	10,150,000	8,935,000
Electric output (kwh.)	\$*11,277	\$*11,321	\$*9,725
Carloadings (cars)	\$687,018	698,319	631,072

Ind'l output\$†	144	144	132
Steel output (tons)	10,828,231	10,503,519	8,837,736

PRICES:

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
Wheat (bu.)	\$2.53½	\$2.53½	\$2.72½
Corn (bu.)	\$1.53½	\$1.53½	\$1.70½
Cotton (lb.)	\$3.66	\$3.665	\$3.45
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	\$47.83	\$48.67	\$36.75
Wholesale food index†	\$5.95	\$5.93	\$6.63
Weekly whisl. index (BLS)† ..	\$112.1	112.0	110.1

BUSINESS:

Dept. store sales\$†	\$97	\$95	\$93
Failures (Feb. 23)‡	230	252	178

*In millions	**N.Y. Herald Tribune	†Ward's estimate	‡Dun & Bradstreet
§1947-49=100	¶Fed. Reserve Board	¶Feb. 18	¶Feb. 28
¶94 cities, Feb. 22	¶Feb. 25	¶Feb. 18	¶Feb. 28

Vol. XIV, p. 225C1]. A new labor code easing restrictions on an employer's right to discharge workers was decreed by Castillo Armas Feb. 29. A law granting greater freedom of press was approved by the Constituent Assembly Feb. 29. [See p. 71F1] . . . **Uruguayan Pres.** (Chairman of the Fed. Council) Alberto F. Zubira took office Mar. 1 for one year. Outgoing Pres. Luis Batlle Berres told a *N.Y. Herald Tribune* correspondent Mar. 1 that U.S. policies of dumping agricultural products abroad had driven Latin American countries into trade alliances with the Communist world. He revealed a Uruguayan trade pact had just been concluded with the Chinese Communist Govt. [See p. 15G1] . . . **Venezuelan Govt.** dispatches Feb. 24 called recent student strikes in Caracas "Communist-inspired." The AP reported Mar. 1 eyewitness accounts which said that students had been attacked by saber-waving policemen and that "scores" may have been killed, many more wounded. [See p. 6F-G1]

BOOKS PUBLISHED

Behind the Mountains. By Oliver La Farge. Collection of sketches & short stories of life in New Mexico in 1920s. Feb. 29. (Houghton-Mifflin, 179 pp., \$3)*

Gideon Goes To War: The Story of Maj. Gen. Orde C. Wingate. By Leonard Mosley. Biog. of British officer who fought in Sudan & Burma, later turned Zionist. Mar. 2. (Scribners, 236 pp., \$3.50)† [See Vol. X, p. 365P]

Jubilee. By John Brick. Civil War officer dedicated to rigorous discipline hardens family against himself. Lit. Guild Mar. choice. Mar. 1. (Doubleday, 320 pp., \$3.95)*

The Malefactors. By Caroline Gordon. Southern writer whose creativity has faded is haunted by memories of productive years. Mar. 2. (Harcourt, Brace, 312 pp., \$3.95)*

Memoirs. Vol. II, Years of Trial & Hope, 1946-52. By Harry S. Truman. Ex-President's account of the cold war, Korean War, his 1948 election campaign, 1952 Democratic convention. BOMC Mar. choice. Mar. 5. (Doubleday, 594 pp., \$5)† [See p. 61A1]

The Shadow of My Hand. By Holger Cahill. Returned World War II veteran tries to settle on Dakota prairie, runs into powerful opposition. Mar. 1. (Harcourt, Brace, 409 pp., \$4.95)*

*Fiction †Non-fiction

RELIGION

Pope Pius XII, who was 80 Mar. 1, told a meeting Mar. 4 of diplomats accredited to Vatican City that "mere quantitative increase of material goods" would not insure world peace, which must be based on "eternal truths" of religion. In an indirect reference to recent Soviet Communist Party bids for "popular fronts" with other parties & Soviet economic aid & "peace" offers, the Pope said: The world should not succumb to "lures of an insidious peace"; "for militant materialism [communism] the time of 'peace' does not represent anything but . . . a rather precarious truce, during which it awaits the social & economic collapse of other peoples." [See p. 23F1] . . .

Polish Roman Catholic bishops, in a Sept. 1955 pastoral letter published by *L'Osservatore Romano* (Vatican City) Feb. 27, told parishioners to resist Communist atheistic teachings and hold to their religious faith. [See p. 23F1] . . . Rev. Herman S. Sidener, formerly a chaplain at Cathedral School of St. Paul in Garden City, N.Y., was installed Mar. 5 as rector of Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church in Brooklyn with the approval of L. I. Bishop James P. DeWolfe. Supporters of Rev. William Howard Melish, whose court suit to retain the pulpit still was pending, protested formally during the ceremony but were overruled. [See p. 32A1] . . . Boyce Brown, former star jazz saxophonist, was inducted into the Servite Roman Catholic order as a lay member (Bro. Matthew) at its monastery in Milwaukee Feb. 27.

OBITUARIES

Gertrude Foster Brown, 88, concert pianist, teacher, suffragist; Mar. 1 in Westport, Conn.

William Ward Davidson, 69, inventor of Davidson offset printing machinery; Mar. 2 in Chicago.

Arthur A. Elder, 56, dir. Intl. Ladies Garment Workers (AFL-CIO) Training Inst., bd. chrmn. Rand School of Social Science; Mar. 1 in New York.

Edward P. Farley, 69, ex-bd. chrmn. Amer. Hawaiian Steamship Co., U.S. shipping expert at Versailles Peace Conf.; Mar. 5 in New York.

Arthur L. Guptill, 64, pres. Watson-Guptill Publications, N.Y. pres. Amateur Artists Assn. of Amer.; Feb. 28 in Stamford, Conn.

Dr. Clarence W. Hennan, 61, industrial surgeon, ex-pres. Amer. Philatelic Society; Feb. 28, Chicago.

Dr. Arnold H. Knapp, 86, eye specialist, dir. Knapp Foundtn. in Ophthalmology founded by father, Dr. Herman Knapp; Feb. 29, New York.

Gustave Stubbs Lobrano, 53, mng. ed. *The New Yorker*; Mar. 1 in Chapqua, N.Y. (after gall bladder operation Dec. 29, 1955).

Erich Itor Kahn, 50, pianist & composer; Mar. 5 in New York.

Patrick J. McKenna, 58, horticulturist, contributor to *N.Y. Times*; Mar. 2 in New York.

Fred Merkle, 67, major-league 1st baseman & outfielder 1907-26, known for failure to touch 2d base in a N.Y. Giant-Chicago Cub game in 1908, caus-

ing N.Y. Giants to miss opportunity to win NL pennant; Mar. 2 in Daytona Beach, Fla.

Dr. Joseph H. Pratt, 83, medical educator; Mar. 3 in Boston.

Murray Townsend Quigg, 64, writer on constitutional law, ex-ed. *Law & Labor*, pblishd. by League for Industrial Rights; Feb. 29 in N.Y.

Elpidio Quirino, 65, Philippines Pres. 1948-54, retired since 1953 election defeat; Feb. 28 in Novaliches, Philippines of coronary thrombosis. [See Vol. XIII, p. 378A3]

Maj. Gen. Walter Schuyler Grant, 78, World War I Army officer, commander of U.S. & Philippines posts between world wars; Mar. 3 in Washn.

John Herbert Van Deventer, 74, ex-ed. *Iron Age*; Mar. 5, Brewster, N.Y.

SPORTS

Winners

Basketball: San Francisco U., winner of all major polls on the best U.S. college teams, finished its regular season undefeated Mar. 6 and extended to 51 its consecutive victories. [See Vol. XV, p. 428G1] . . . Court tennis: Alastair B. Martin of Glen Head, N.Y. won the U.S. amateur championship tourney for the 8th consecutive year in New York Mar. 3. [See p. 72G1] . . .

Golf: Shelley Mayfield of Los Angeles won the \$12,500 Baton Rouge (La.) open Mar. 4. Billy Maxwell of Odessa, Tex. won the Mexican Natl. open Mar. 4 in Mexico City. Mickey Wright of San Diego, Calif. won the \$5,000 Jacksonville (Fla.) women's open Mar. 5, for \$900. [See p. 72A2] . . . Horse racing: Darby Dan Farm's Clear Dawn, Logan Batcheller up, won the \$40,100 Black Helen Handicap for fillies Mar. 2 at Hialeah (Miami), for \$28,959. Rex C. Ellsworth's Terrang, Willie Shoemaker up, won the \$158,800 Santa Anita Derby Mar. 3 in Arcadia, Calif., for \$111,700. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt's Find, Eric Guerin up, won the \$63,900 New Orleans Handicap at Fair Grounds Mar. 3, for \$45,300. [See p. 72B2] . . . Swimming: Ohio State won the Big 10 Conf. championship meet Mar. 3 in Lafayette, Ind. [See Vol. XV, p. 104G1] . . . Track & Field: Wes Santee obtained a temporary injunction in Supreme Court in New York Mar. 1 to restrain the AAU from enforcing its ban on his competing in amateur events. He entered & won the Columbia Mile in the K. of C. games in New York Mar. 3. Most other entrants withdrew from the race for fear that they might eventually be penalized for competing against Santee. They staged a special mile race won by Ron Delaney [see p. 64F1]. Michigan won the Big 10 Conf. indoor meet in East Lansing and Harvard won the Heptagonal indoor meet in Ithaca, N.Y. Mar. 3. [See p. 72C2]

U. of Washington Feb. 28 appointed Darrell Royall, 31, head football coach at Miss. State, to replace John Cherberg, ousted as Washington head coach last November after players rebelled against his "tyrannical" methods. Wade Walker, Miss. St. line coach, replaced Royall as head coach Feb. 28. . . . Natl. Collegiate Athletic Assn. an-

nounced in Kansas City Mar. 6 its members had approved, 224-12 in a mail ballot, national telecasts of single college football games on 8 Saturdays and regional telecasts of different games on 5 Saturdays during the 1956 season. [See p. 24D1]

MISCELLANEOUS

Weather Disasters. 54 South Korean soldiers were reported killed Mar. 2 in the collapse of barracks due to avalanches in the Punchbowl Battleground area 100 mi. n.e. of Seoul. . . . 30 persons died in Santos, Brazil Mar. 2 after a cloudburst caused flooding and landslides buried a block of homes.

Accidents. 34 miners were killed in a coal mine explosion Mar. 2 at Motize, Mozambique. . . . 17 U.S. servicemen aboard a USAF C-124 Globemaster enroute from Iceland to New York were killed Mar. 3 when it crashed into the North Atlantic, 250 mi. s.w. of Iceland. . . . 14 persons died Mar. 3 when a bus rolled down a slope into a river near Priboj, southern Serbia, Yugoslavia. . . . All 51 crewmen & 9 passengers aboard the freighter *Washington Mail* bound for the Orient were rescued Mar. 3 when the ship broke in half in heavy seas 700 mi. n.w. of Seattle in the Gulf of Alaska. The U.S. Navy troopship *Gen. Freeman* effected the rescue.

Crime. Armed bandits stole \$188,000 from the County Trust Co. drive-in branch in Pt. Chester, N.Y. Mar. 2. . . . Arthur Alan Reich, 45, an attorney, was arrested by FBI agents in New York Mar. 5 and charged with embezzling \$232,000 since 1954 from bankrupt estates he had handled as court-appointed trustee in Federal bankruptcy cases. . . . Lucio Flowers was freed Feb. 29 after a Columbus, Ga. grand jury refused to indict him for the slaying of Negro leader Dr. Thomas Brewer. Flowers had pleaded self-defense. [See p. 64B3] . . . Mrs. Helen McBride, 49, aviatrix, shot & killed Charles Richard Green, 33, a Natl. Airlines ticket agent & her business associate, in an argument over property Feb. 29 in Orlando, Fla. Mrs. McBride, sister-in-law of radio commentator Mary Margaret McBride, was charged with first degree murder. . . . The trial (since Jan. 18) in Newark, N.J. of Abner (Longie) Zwillman, 51, for federal income tax evasion in 1947-48 ended Mar. 1 with the jury unable to reach a decision. [See Vol. XI, p. 270B] . . . Conviction of Frank Costello, 63, for evasion of \$30,000 in federal income taxes in 1948-49 was upheld Mar. 5 by the U.S. Supreme Court by 7-10 (Justices Clark, Harlan disqualified themselves). He had been sentenced to a 5-yr. prison term & \$20,000 fine. [See Vol. XV, p. 338C1]

Married: Pacharabul Pibul Songgram, 22, daughter of Thai Prime Min. Pibul Pibul Songgram, to USN Lt. Ralph John Perrotta, 22, of Providence, R.I.; Mar. 3 in Quonset Point, R.I.

Divorced: British actor Edmund Purdom by Mrs. Anita Purdom; Mar. 5 in Santa Monica, Calif.